

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 21st, 1893.

NUMBER 32

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
Princess Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Gellatly, Hankey, Swire & Co's. British Line.

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are now in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam coal always kept in Rio depot on Concoção Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. Wm. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exariste da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during Lent season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Calceute. English services: at 11:30 a. m. Portuguese services: at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays: 7:30 p. m. Wednesday—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays: and at 7 p. m., Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capangueira No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.

Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 35.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 127. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 3:45, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays, biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN NICTHEROY.—Rua de S. José No. 95. Divine Service in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Thursday at 7:30.

SAULON L. GINSBURG, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 51, Rua das Omeiras. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1350.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accouchier: Office and residence, Rua 1.ª de Março No. 59, from 2 to 4 p. m. Telephone 1016.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital, Office, 19 1/2 de Março, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Residence 110 Rua da Passagem. Telephone 3506.

Dr. Otto E. Inglis, Dra. Cornelia Inglis, American dentists: Rua de Gonçalves Dias 74, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Dr. J. J. Marchant, Dentist, will treat the English-speaking people of this city on very moderate terms at his new offices, No. 31 Gonçalves Dias, where he is fully prepared to perform all operations pertaining to his profession.

Emilia Böhm.—German certificated nurse from the Charité Hospital, Berlin; 61, Rua Santa Alexandrina, Rio Comprido.

Miscellaneous

KIO HARBOUR MISSION.—*Sailors' Home and Infirmary*.—No. 1, Travessa do Macaú, Rua do Lavramento, Sando. —Bible services: *In English* on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. *Free and Easy Concert* on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. *Reading room* open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 95 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Nova de Sequeira No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—114 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

FLINT & Co. 68 Broad St., New York COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Represented by

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 16.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL paid up 500,000\$000
RESERVE FUND 54,000\$000
IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 14

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to
JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director.
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CAIXA 186.

Cable address:—“CIP”—São Paulo.

GUILD, MILLER & Co.

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 107

(P. O. Box 1154)

Rio de Janeiro

General and Commission Merchants

Steam-ship Agents

Lighter owners.

MILLER, GUILD & Co.

RUA 24 DE MAIO, 15

(P. O. BOX 139)

SANTOS

RUA SÃO BENTO, 39

(P. O. BOX 272)

S. PAULO

Agents in the Province of São Paulo for

CORY BOTHERS & Co., L'd., London.
Idem Cardiff.

General & Commission Merchants, Steam Ship Agents,

Tug Boat, Lighter and Wharf Owners.

also of a Coal Depot, where a stock of “Cory's Morthy” is always on hand.

Cable address: “NAIAD”
{ Rio
Santos
São Paulo

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 10,000 Freight Cars.

This is 10 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,
Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (Plaza Velha), Rua da Ilha do Estado to this hotel, and Silveira.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

TELEPHONE 3018.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the latest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL FACILITIES TO PREVENT THE COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. O. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

THEO. N. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges, and on plans. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Navvies, Gang Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, &c., &c.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 58, Rua 1.ª de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

64, Rua 1.ª de Março.

P. O. Box 741.

Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to the workers. For this reason alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places. Also point Detonators caps and Blackford's patent use. For further information and prices, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Wattson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co. ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery,

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

85, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

Insurance.

THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$153,000,000—Surplus \$31,000,000.

Branch Office in Brazil:

Rua da Alfandega No. 1, corner r° de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

LOCAL DIRECTORY:

Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.
Dr. Azevedo Macedo, Medical-Director.Carlos Pereira Leal, Secretary,
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the Secretary.

CHALK & COONAN,
LONDON, SANTOS and S. PAULO.

General Merchants,
Shipping and General Commission Agents,
Tug-boat, Water-boat and Lighter owners.AGENTS FOR:—Lloyd's, London.
Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Limited,
John Sunley & Co., London,
Thomas Ford & Co., Swansea,
and the Brazil Line of Packets.Codes used:
SCOTT'S, A 1, WATKINS
and A. B. C. [4th Edition]Cable address:
DESPATCH-SANTOS.
P. O. Box, 136, Santos.

London address:—8 LONDON ST., FENCHURCH ST.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1881.Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.
Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-
PANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £450,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

of London. Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds £6,000,000Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
and offers every kind of advantage at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co., agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelária.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751 "
Uncalled capital £2,400,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua r de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £4,127,500
Reserve fund £679,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophile Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE
COMPANY

Established 1836

Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

Banks.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE
BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.
PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 800,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Buenos Aires, Montevideo,
Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., L'd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
London, E. C.Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 800,000
Reserve fund " 820,000

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

71 A, Rua 1° de Março

Draws on Head Office, and Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Also on:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co. PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

Banca Generale and Agencies ITALY.

The Bank of New York, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR
DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Deutsche Bank für Brasilien"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

Germany (Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin, and
Norddeutsche Bank in correspondents.
Hamburg, Hamburg,
M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a M.)England (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
International Bank of London, Limited
Union Bank of London, Limited
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.)France (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris
Heine & Co., Paris.)Spain (Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona
and correspondents.)Belgium (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.)Italy (Banca Generale, branches and corres-
pondents
Montecasse & Co., Naples.)Portugal (Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres-
pondents.)

United States G. Amsinck & Co., New York.

Uruguay (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.
do
L. B. Supervielle, do)Argentina (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.
do
Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do)

and any other countries

Opens accounts current:
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger, —Nielsen,

Directors.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up " 750,000
Reserve fund " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches

and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES

AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Herenow, Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

Messrs. Grant Brown & Co. GENOA.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants
Rua Fresca No. 8.

Caixa 392. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Waters supplied on short notice.

R. J. CALLANDER, C. E.

OFFICE AT MESSRS. CRASHLEY & Co.

67, Rua do Ouvidor.

Location and Construction of Railways, Reservoirs and
Irrigation works; Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc.,
and Pioneer work of every description carried out in accord-
ance with government requirements.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
BIBLE SOCIETY.

Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other
languages.In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also
the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.

42-52.

Agent, JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS.



EUREKA LODGE
No. 3

The regular sessions of the
above [] are held at the Masonic
Hall, Rua Lavradio No. 81, on
the second and fourth Saturday

of every month at 8 p.m.

All Reg., F., and A. Mas., are requested to at-
tend in regalia.

By Ord.,

The Sec.,

GEPP, WYSARD & FLETCHER

10 Rua Frei Gaspar, 1°

SANTOS

P. O. BOX 32. Cable address: WYSARD.

General Commission Agents and Exchange Brokers.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

COFFEE CULTUREIn Brazil pays better than any other agricultural work.
Small farms of twenty to one hundred acres each are
offered in exchange for manual labor.**NINETY THOUSAND ACRES**of the first quality terra roxa coffee lands in the county of
Anapuara, on the Jacaré river, are to be had for the
cultivation of them in coffee, a half interest in each farm
given to the farmers who will work them. Address:

THE FARMERS' COFFEE LAND AGENCY

Rua Direita No. 2

Cure of São Paulo, Brazil

J. W. COACHMAN,

Supt.

FRENCH WINES**CLARET**

of different qualities imported direct from Bordeaux.

Special depot of P. SALINS & FILS aîné, Bordeaux, for the
sale of table wines.All orders delivered at the residence in bottles, cases, or
barrels

ETCHEBARNE FRERES

Rua do Carmo 14,

Rio de Janeiro.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-
ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought

Collections of stamps purchased

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal

Perfumeries and Perf's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

The Chandler & Price

× × GORDON & PRESS × ×

and the Golding & Co.

× × PEARL & PRESS × ×

AULT & WIBORG'S

PRINTING INKS

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

VIA

Pennsylvania Railroad.

The shortest, quickest and best line between:

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI,
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO.

and the

GREAT COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

Information of any kind concerning passengers and freight, together with maps of the United States, etc., etc., can be had upon application at the office of the company in this city.

If you are going to the Exposition or to the United States, send your name and address and 300 rs. in stamps to pay postage, to the agent and you will receive by mail a beautiful souvenir of the Exposition, written in Portuguese and containing illustrations and maps of the principal cities of the United States.

E. I. ROLLER, GENERAL AGENT FOR
SOUTH AMERICA

27-Rua do Hospicio-27

RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 25\$000 per annum for Brazil.
\$10.00 or £2 abroad (30\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 8th, 1893.

It would be interesting to know what measures the government proposes to take to meet impending dangers from cholera. As our readers well know, we are not in favor of a rigorous quarantine to protect this or any other country against an invasion of this dreaded disease. Recent experience teaches us that local sanitary precautions, attended by the careful isolation of the first cases appearing, is far more effective than the old fashioned quarantine cordons which have been used to oppose the progress of such epidemics. Thus far cholera has been able to slip through the most carefully devised quarantine barriers, and we are convinced that this will continue to be the case as long as people depend upon this recourse alone. It must not be understood that we are in favor of the removal of all quarantine restrictions, nor that we deny their utility in certain contingencies, but we certainly do claim that the whole attention of a country should not be limited in such restrictions and that they should not be arbitrarily enforced to the prejudice of commerce, except where it can be shown that contagion actually exists. It is now well known that cholera is developed only under certain

unsanitary conditions, and that the danger from it is very slight where the people are cleanly in their habits and surroundings. It has been demonstrated that cases imported into a clean and healthy locality do not secure a foothold and spread, and it has also been shown again and again that the prompt isolation of sporadic cases is an effective prevention against the spread of the contagion. And still further, it has been proved that the danger from these contagious diseases is very much overestimated, except in places where the sanitary conditions are exceptionally bad. The true prevention, then, is thorough cleanliness, in person, habits and surroundings, and care in the use of articles likely to convey contagion. Cholera, yellow-fever, typhus-fer, small-pox, diphtheria, and all the rest of these deadly scourges can be shorn of the greater part of their danger by the simple observance of the commonest sanitary rules, and this should be our normal practice even when no epidemic threatens. In this respect, the Brazilian people have much to learn, and they can not begin their lessons any too soon. There are few countries in the world, even among the most uncivilized, where sanitary rules are so little observed. There is hardly a single feature in all their domestic and social customs where the laws of physiology and sanitation are observed. In their homes, their streets and other public places, their offices and shops, their conveyances, their churches and theatres, in dress, food, deportment and habits, they are distinguished only for things offensive to health and good taste. Now, in view of the fact that it is just as easy to live cleanly as otherwise, we must insist that there is no excuse whatever for the filthy condition of the streets and dwellings of this city, and for the disgusting and unsanitary habits of the people. And we must insist also that it is the duty of the authorities, of the schools, of the church and of the press to use constant and intelligent efforts to educate and compel the people into better modes of living. It is folly to spend millions on quarantine stations and on drainage schemes, and leave the habits of the people as they are. If we are to be free from the ravages of yellow-fever and small-pox, which are always with us, and from invasions of cholera, we must teach and compel every family to observe the primary laws of health and sanitation, and we must begin the task at once. And as a guarantee of its good will and good intention, the municipal government in every city should at once clean up the streets and all public places and suppress every practice which can be classified as an offense to health and good order.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, July 31.

REVOLUTION IN RIO GRANDE.

For some time we have been in receipt of telegrams from Rio Grande giving an account of the varying features of the revolution in that part of the new republic of Brazil, but very little interest has been shown in the affair on the part of the Argentine republic, which does not even know what the fighting is about or what are the issues involved in the war. There is a vague notion abroad that one day wishes to preserve the local autonomy of the several provinces which form the central general government; in other words, that it is our old fight of unitarians and federalists. To those, however, who go deeper into the philosophy of events it will appear far more than such an issue, and in reality the inevitable course of national evolution, the effort of nature and law to throw off the experiences and corruption of a dead political morality. The course of reform, purification or evolution, as we may elect one term or the other, is seldom or never smooth and pleasant, and no one who understands the people and politics of Brazil will for a moment think it can be in any degree an exception to this law. The struggle going on in the south of Brazil is not a local fight or the clashing of any faction, but is the reactionary condition which follows the immigration of a republic for which the people had no preparation or fitness. The war begun under such circumstances is an unknown quantity which statesmen must take into account in reckoning on future policies and political ties. In most similar cases conflicts among local autisms and inveterate issues and passions no one thought of at first. There is the greatest danger, but this may be the result of the Rio Grande struggle. The people of that province of Brazil have little in common with the more northerly provinces of that empire, either in matters of opinion or racial peculiarities; on the contrary, Rio Grande is far more nearly allied to the southern provinces of Uruguay. The Brazilian government is quite aware that the people of Uruguay sympathize closely with their Rio Grande neighbors and this knowledge does not put it in the most patient and pacific mood towards the Oriental republic. It is also quite as true that, despite all the precautions that diplomacy can suggest or government carry out, help as well as sympathy will be given to the aspirations of Rio Grande, under such circumstances of abnormal irritability on the one hand and of unusual provocation or motive on the other, it will be easy (difficult,)

and well nigh unavoidable to prevent complications with Uruguay. Several incidents which have already occurred have brought into bold relief this grave danger and probability. Out of such conditions a war would not be strange, especially when the uncertainty and irresponsibility of those who assume to direct affairs from Rio de Janeiro are taken into consideration. Should such a contest arise the matter would not long be allowed to remain between Brazil and Uruguay, for Argentina will never allow Brazil to get a foothold in Uruguay and any attempt to do so would mean war and war in earnest on the part of Uruguay. In such a contingency what would be done with Rio Grande? Should the latter defend the Rio de Janeiro government and desire union with Uruguay, a new phase would at once be given to the question. Rio Grande and Uruguay would make a very respectable country in point of size and a homogeneous one in matter of character and aspirations. Brazil would of course resist the secession and amalgamation but might be forced to give up the fusion. What in this case would be the attitude and policy of the Argentine government towards such a scheme? Whatever it might be it could not satisfy the contestants and such a state of affairs would almost of necessity result in a war. These complications are somewhat removed from the question so far as to warrant us in passing by in silence and carelessness events which may be the precursors of the most radical changes in the political geography of South America.

TELEGRAMS from Rio de Janeiro report "a partial reversal" of the instruction in Rio Grande (in Rio) recently stated to have been "suppressed." When the official assurance was given that the trouble was at an end and no further action was required, and subsequent events have justified our scepticism. We have reason to believe that the movement has all along been much more important than the authorities at Rio are disposed to admit, and if effective measures are not taken to put it down and to remove the causes that have led to it, the mischief may spread and its consequences may be serious. —*Buenos Aires Standard*, July 17th.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is affirmed in Buenos Aires that the Brazilian government has declined to renew the international sanitary convention. If true, the resolution is quite justifiable. After the abuses and expropriations by the Argentine sanitary authorities, Brazil would be foolish to continue such an arrangement.

—Two German cruisers, the *Arcona* and *Alcedora*, have arrived in port and been received with a friendly demonstration on the part of their countrymen in Buenos Aires. They are destined to remain on the *quai* till pending the war in Rio Grande, in which province there are 70,000 German farmers. —*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—As it has been proved that 1,400 boxes containing ammunition were clandestinely introduced into the province of Buenos Aires, in which operation the minister of public works of that province is found to have been implicated, the minister of finance has issued orders for investigation and punishment of the guilty employees. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The Buenos Aires *Standard* is informed that affairs are steadily improving in Paraguay. "Industries of all kinds are springing up like mushrooms, especially saw-mills, where the finest timber in South America can be got for the cutting. The Guaraní colony (French) has turned out a great success. Some of the colonists, who are only three months there, sold their tobacco crop at from \$1,500 to \$2,000 this season—gold \$50."

—The Australian colony which is being established in Paraguay, is organized on a co-operative basis. The Paraguayan government gives it 100 square leagues of land near Villa Rica, on the Titiaca river, 110 miles from Asunción, and free transportation over the railway to the nearest station. All the property is to be held in common. The maintenance and education of children will be by the community. Net profits are to be divided among all adult members of the community, without distinction of age, sex, office or capacity. All questions are to be decided by ballot by all adult members, the sexes to be equal in every respect. All disputes must be settled in summary by arbitration. The first contingent of colonists has already arrived at the River Plate.

—A petition has been laid before government by the joint-stock banks of Buenos Aires, eleven in number, praying for merciful treatment in the matter of taxes, and showing that the lenders now imposed amount to 30 per cent. of net annual profits. In all countries where the Spanish language is spoken there is an unbridled determination to persecute foreign capital, as though it were injurious to the Commonwealth. It is quite in harmony with such a policy that the finance minister, in levying the tax on bank profits for 1892, refuses to allow the Lombard and River Plate Bank to deduct from its profits the loss on \$8,000,000 of an internal loan which the bank subscribed in 1891 by way of helping the national government in the hour of its utmost need. —*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—Senator Ignaziel has moved for a government report as to the position of the sugar industry with Brazil. When the Argentine public saw that the duties on imported sugar in 100 per cent. this step was required by Brazil as an aggression, and accordingly some time later a reciprocity treaty was made with the United States, which had practically the effect of closing Brazilian ports against Argentine flour, wheat, etc. Although the existing commercial relations between this country and the United States are the most favored nation clause it is likely to suppose that any protest or diplomatic action on the part of Argentina is likely to prevail on Brazil and the United States, to abrogate the reciprocal treaty in question. Mention the people of this country have to pay double price for sugar, in order to protect native industry in the plantations of Tucuman. —*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—The Argentine Congress is proposing to have a census taken in that country, the last one occurring in 1869 under President Sarmiento. The population was then 1,550,000, which the *Standard* estimates will now prove to be 4,420,000. As the national representation is fixed at one deputy every 20,000 inhabitants, the 3,000 members of the new Chamber will be increased from 85 to over 200 and the expenditure thereby will be increased by more than a million dollars. In that case, it may be advisable to not take the census.

—The Hungarian polestar, Behn, who set out from here accompanied by his intrepid companion, was last heard of from Huachuco, where they were enthusiastically received by the natives. They were the recipients of many presents, which will be serviceable to them on their long journey. Behn proposes to enter the desert in the north of Peru, and to cross the interior of the department of Arequipa, Ica, Cuzco, Cajamarca and Lima, and from the latter place in process to Quito, where he proposes resting for some days. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—The public works department recommends that by virtue of a law of 4th October, 1888, \$80,000 should be expended in the construction of railways from San Juan to Chilo, by way of Jachal and La Iglesia; the work would be done by gangs of navvies at a cost of \$5,000 a month; the department also recommends that by virtue of a law of 5th October, 1889, \$150,750 should be expended in the construction of five bridges between Mendoza and San Rafael, and that Congress should be asked to authorize the expenditure of \$50,000 in constructing a railroad from El Portillo in Chilo and \$40,000 on a bridge over the Salado between Villa Mercedes and San Rafael. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The revolutions in the Argentine provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé and San Luis appear to have been in great measure successful. In San Luis the revolutionists overthrew the government by force of arms. In Santa Fé the governor made but slight resistance and then resigned. Since then his friends have been trying to inaugurate a counter-revolution. In Buenos Aires the revolution was not at first so successful, the governor holding La Plata with a strong garrison. Yesterday's telegram, however, announced the governor's resignation and the probable triumph of the revolution. The deposed governor was followers of ex-President Roca, while the revolutionists are of the radical party.

—It having come to the knowledge of the national government that the persecutions instituted before the federal judge in Rosario in 1890, against the directors and managers of the Municipal Bank of Santa Fé, for illegal proceedings, have been stopped, and Dr. Desoberto Rosas, who was then in the bank, is supposed to have had a share in these proceedings, is the attorney in the matter; the minister of justice has ordered Dr. Rosas to be immediately dismissed from his post, as fiscal attorney, in the federal court, Dr. Manuel J. Hübner being named in his place. In the same way, Dr. Tomas Garzon has been relieved of his post as fiscal *ad hoc*, because he has taken no steps whatever in the suit against Don Tristana Malhau before the federal judge in Cordoba. The minister of justice has also issued a decree, repriming all the national and federal judges to send in monthly returns of all the acts of the official attorneys whether permanent or *ad hoc*. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, July 20th.

—A large number of steamship agencies in Buenos Aires have petitioned the government for an investigation into the "irregularities" (a mild word, surely) of the health department in connection with quarantine regulations. They state (July 13) that there are at present two steamers in the market, undergoing quarantine, utterly abandoned. No employees on board; no observation was made, no disinfection, and the result is that neither the captains nor the owners know what to do. These steamers are the *Rafael*, arrived here on the 30th June, and the *Castilian Prince*, arrived here on the 28th June. There has been no case of disease on board either, and yet, there they lie, utterly abandoned by the authorities. The petitioners go on to point out that although the health board was ordered by decree of May 31st last to obey the international sanitary convention, they nevertheless have to pay the expenses of a doctor from Rio in Buenos Aires. If this is not done, the vessel is subjected to a quarantine inquiry whenever it is sent to the port. In conclusion the petitioners point out that they and their families live in Buenos Aires, and are as anxious as anyone else that no plague should break out, but everyone knows that the real prevention is disinfection, the other measures being useless.

—The national government has rescinded the contract made in the time of Juarez with the firm of Francis and Co., of this city, for the construction of a transport ship like the Argentine ship *Tilbaruco*. This contract was a most swindle on the part of all concerned in it, and was made simply for the purpose of forcing the national treasury. The first instalment of the purchase price—a sum of \$90,000—was paid to Francis before the ship was put on the stocks, while, in account of forged and false reports of the ship being launched a second instalment of \$100,000 was also paid. The conditions of the contract were also violated, inasmuch as the ship should have been built in France or England, not in a workshop constructed for it in Rio by Francis. Furthermore, the time given for delivering the ship in the port of Buenos Aires expired on the 21st of this month, and no amount of the vessel could be given by the contractors beyond the fact that they wished for an extension of time in order to fulfil their contract. In view of this, the national government has decreed that the contract be annulled and that \$120,000 advanced be paid back to the treasurer, with interest, before the expiration of three days from the date of the decree. This is one of the many vigorous measures adopted by the new cabinet to clear up the public administration from the taint of swindling, jobbery, and carelessness, which has characterized it for the last ten years. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—Lieut.-Col. Santiago Calzadilla has asked the Argentine government for authority to take a cart-road from the top of Uspallata at Las Vacas to El Soldado in Chili. He proposes to levy the following tolls:—10 cents per head on goats, sheep and the like; 25 cents for four driven animals; 50 cents for four loaded or saddle animals; \$1 m/n per cart of two wheels; \$2 m/n per cart of four wheels.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 31.—*Senate*.—The Senate declined to sustain the veto of the president in the district in the municipal bill regulating the appointment, suspension and dismissal of employees.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill making a deficiency appropriation of \$55,125,816 for the department of justice was voted in 2nd discussion. Deputy Senha spoke in regard to the telegrams received from Santa Catharina and offered a motion signed by himself and Deputy Joaquim de Mendonça and Jacques Ourique, requiring the committee on the constitution to report on the constitutionality of the federal government's intervention in that state. The motion was opposed by Deputy Lauri Muller.

AUGUST 1.—*Senate*.—Senator Generoso Marques protested against the collection of import duties by the state government of Paraná and offered a motion on the subject. Senator Ubaldo do Amaral said that many of the states collect import duties and that he had been informal of an instance in which that of the state of Minas Geraes had even collected duty on the baggage of passengers. He considers neither the government nor Congress competent to decide on the legality of these taxes. The question, he thinks, belongs to the courts of justice. The bill altering the organization and procedure of federal courts was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—There was introduced a bill, signed by 46 deputies, for an increase of 30% in the pay of laborers at the navy yards and the employees of the Central railway. Speaking on affairs in Santa Catharina Deputy Justiniano Serpa noted that in the attack on the official residence of the governor of the state the firing of the assailants ceased as soon as the huge cannon for this purpose at the headquarters of the commander of the district. He contended that this fact alone proved the command of the commander of the district in the revolutionary movement. Had this movement been composed exclusively of civil elements, the huge coil to cease firing would not even have been understood. Reading a telegram which had just been received by Deputy Estacio, he said that this telegram showed that the republicans the policy of the Vice-President of the republic is the same as it is elsewhere, inflexible, perfidious and fatal to the republic. Deputy Garcia Pires appended to his fellow-citizens to avenge the blood shed upon the plains of Santa Catharina. Every day, he said, the constitution is violated and the law set aside. For the Vice-President of the republic there is an escape from one of the horns of the dilemma, he is either severely justifying this movement or lacks prestige to enforce his orders to his subordinates. Deputy Demetrio Ribeiro pointed out the responsibility of the leader of the majority for what is occurring. To the motion presented at the previous sitting by Deputy Senha he offered an amendment declaring that in waging a fratricidal war in the south the Vice-President of the republic exceeds the limits of his constitutional authority. Deputy Glycerio denied that the government is interfering in Santa Catharina. With this restriction, he said, he would vote for Deputy Senha's motion, opposing, however, the amendment offered by Deputy Demetrio Ribeiro. Deputy Senha defended his motion which, in his opinion, the Chamber should have voted without wasting time in discussing it, time which would be more advantageously employed in the discussion of the budget.

AUGUST 2.—*Senate*.—Senator Virgilio Damasio offered a motion to communicate to the Vice-President of the republic the alarming telegrams which have been received by the Senate from Santa Catharina and that the Senate is ready to co-operate with him in maintaining, defending and restoring the rights of the states. Senator Esteves Junior defended the revolutionaries, he said, had ample cause for rising against the state government. A message was received from the President of the republic in answer to the Senate's message of the 22nd ult. in regard to the imprisonment of Admiral Wandenbark. The President's message was referred to the committee on legislation and the constitution.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Leopoldo de Bulhões spoke on the currency bill. He said that the effect of the issue of *bonos* is to increase the value of the currency in circulation, whose depreciation will thus be aggravated. Deputy Justiniano Serpa communicated to the house telegrams received from Santa Catharina, expressing regret that the rules did not permit him to speak on the subject.

AUGUST 3.—*Senate*.—Senator Aristides Lobo opposed the motion offered on the previous day by Senator Virgilio Damasio. He thinks that Congress should not be constantly transcending the action of the government by means of motions and resolutions. Senator Generoso Marques said that he could not vote for the motion, because he is convinced the Vice-President of the republic is responsible for what is occurring in Santa Catharina. Senator Manuel Vicinza opposed the motion. He said that the struggles in the states will only end when political parties have patience to wait, as they did in the time of the empire, for their turn to govern.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Mayrink read a letter to prove that he is not the founder of the *Banco de Credito Popular*, had not received, as is reported, the sum of 1,000,000 for the incorporation of that bank. The budget of the department of justice was voted in 2nd discussion. At the night session, Deputies Casimiro Junior, Leopoldo de Bulhões and Cruz Machado spoke on the bill on the *tribunal de Contas* and Deputies Alberto Bandeira and Jacques Ourique on the budget of the war department.

AUGUST 4.—*Senate*.—Senator Joaquim Catanda, speaking on the motion of Senator Virgilio Damasio, said that since that motion was offered the

situation has changed, and the governor of Santa Catharina and the commander of the district now insist in declaring that the war is over and that there are neither victors nor vanquished. He begged, however, to dissent from the latter part of this declaration. There is a victory, he said, and that victory is the executive, which has gained one more victory over the constitution. In another part, he has asked the senatorial allied to the fashion and in vogue of calling conspirators and enemies of the country all who dare to oppose the government. In former times the most violent attacks were made on the heads of the government, but no one thought of charging the assailants with being enemies of the country. It has been said in defense of President Floriano Sison that he has abused his power with extraordinary difficulties. This is certainly true, but it is equally true that most of these difficulties were of the President's own making. Senator João Nogueira defended the bill for a railway to Entre Rios and P.ropolis. The Central railway, he said, is made to meet the demands of the carrying trade, and it is necessary to provide other transportation facilities. To build another government railway would require a loan, which at the present time it is inexpedient to attempt. It seems advisable, then, to accept the offer of P. Duncker, who not only relieves the government of the burden of building a new road, but is also willing to give it a share in the traffic receipts of the proposed railway. The committee on finance reported on the budget of the navy department. The government had asked for 19,777,491\$837, which the Chamber of Deputies had reduced to 17,826,199\$915. The committee promises to increase the sum to 17,858,349\$915.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber rejected the bill transferring to the general government certain revenues belonging to the municipal government of the federal district, voting in its stead a bill authorizing the government to make the necessary expenditure with certain municipal services, the municipal government to repay, up to the end of the year, the sums thus expended.

AUGUST 5.—*Senate*.—The committee on the constitution and finance, reporting on the subject of the collection of import duties by state governments, expressed the opinion that no new legislation on the subject is necessary. Senator Virgilio Damasio withdrew his motion on affairs in Santa Catharina. Senator Schmitz de Mariluz introduced a bill for granting amnesty to the Santa Catharina revolutionaries. Senator Amercio Lobo spoke against the bill for a railway to Entre Rios and Senator Joaquim Martinho in its favor.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Pires Ferreira spoke against the reductions made by the budget committee in the estimates for the war department. Deputy Nilo Peçanha introduced a bill providing for the abolition of official budget to be worn on state occasions by the President and for the appropriation of 12,000\$ a month for official expenses of the president of the Senate and the same amount for the president of the Chamber of Deputies.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The civil registry in Uteralga gives the following returns for the half-year ending 30th June last: births 136, marriages 45, deaths 131.

—A telegram of the 6th inst. from Santa Catharina announces the arrival of two Rio Grande fratricides, Apolinario Porto Alegre and Bernarles Vasquez.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 6th says that in compliance with orders from Rio the 10th regiment of cavalry had been held in readiness for emergencies since the night preceding.

—A Desferre telegram of the 5th inst. says that the revolutionists after undertaking to disband and return to their homes, have shown had faith in preserving their organization and maintaining an attitude of open hostility to the state government.

—The merchants in São Paulo are talking of organizing a force of night watchmen to protect themselves against these thieves. It is not at all complimentary to the state authorities that the people should be compelled to protect themselves in this way.

—On the 1st inst, Major Dantas Barreto left Pernambuco with 50 soldiers for Maranhão, whence, after being joined by detachments from Paráhyba, Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte, he will proceed to Guyana for the purpose of quelling disturbances in that state.

—It appears that the parties in Santa Catharina do not yet consider the possession of the state administration a settled question. Both of them, according to telegrams received here, are endeavoring to win the favor of Col. Valladao, congressman and secretary to the President, who reached there on the 5th.

—Complaints continue to be made in São Paulo of the bad and inefficient police service in the business portions of that city. On the night of the 4th some thieves broke into a dry goods store there and carried away pieces of goods valued at 7,000\$. Such a thing could not easily have occurred had the police been alert.

—On board the steamer *Rio Grande*, Capt. Par Dias suddenly became insane and attempted to kill one of the passengers, whom, before being restrained, he succeeded in wounding with a knife. Captain Dias was in the Mato Grosso revolution and his insanity is attributed to the intense mental strain which he suffered at that time.

—Gypsies have recently committed robberies in the vicinity of Rio Preto, Minas Geraes. It is stated that they have stolen many horses and other animals and even children. A detachment of 12 policemen and 30 armed citizens have set out in pursuit of them. The band of gypsies is said to be composed of 500 persons including women and children.

—The São Paulo government has granted a six months' leave of absence to Dr. Orville A. Derby, chief of the geographical and geological commission of that state, who leaves to-day for the United States. Dr. Derby was one of the principal organizers of the Brazilian exhibit at Chicago, and was a member of the commission up to the time of its dissolution a short time ago. We have seen no notice of Dr. Derby's removal from the commission, but he will probably go on to Chicago unofficially, or in an honorary capacity.

—It must have been a curious dilemma for Col. Serra Martins—to encourage and assist an insurrection up to the 31st ult., even to the supply of arms, ammunition and shelter, and then in turn his back on the insurgents two days later and order them to clear out. Perhaps the colonel is beginning to see that it would have been better not to have meddled at all.

—A Desferre telegram of the 2nd from Heclio Luz, revolutionary governor of that state, says that he had just received an intimation from Col. Serra Martins to retire from the office which he had seized. It is a singular situation, surely. This revolution has been aided and encouraged by Col. Serra Martins and then, in the flush of its success, is suppressed by him! On the following day Heclio gave up the governorship, a scabber if not a waverer.

—A Desferre (*Journal do Commercio*) telegram of the 2nd says that the Poles and Germans are marching about the city in all directions, and that the native population are malignant and unable to restrain themselves. The hatred of the foreigners was a threat in all cities. In spite of the offers from Rio, the barracks was the centre of operations on the part of Heclio Luz and his followers and ammunition was being distributed from there to the Poles.

—The Minas Geraes students in São Paulo have had a meeting recently, on which occasion they adopted resolutions in favor of the immediate removal of the state capital from Ouro Preto. It appears to be the opinion that the future prosperity of Minas Geraes depends solely on this removal, and upon the expenditure of some millions in the building of a new city. The history of La Plata, the brain new capital of Buenos Aires, might be studied in great effect in this connection.

—A writer in one of the S. Paulo papers having attributed much of the yellow-fever in Santos to the interference of foreigners, particularly Englishmen, which is not without reason, one of our friends there writes that it is an injustice to them that proper discrimination was not made between the residents and the sailors. He says: "Strangers, unaware of the universal reputation for sobriety enjoyed by residents here, might form a bad and erroneous opinion of us." We trust this may not prove to be the case. The whole world knows that the Brazilian resident of Santos is a generous host and a merry one withal. He is obliged to be to keep his guest from thinking too much of the vile town he is in. But to class him with those who fill themselves full of blue tanglefoot and then lie down to pleasant dreams in the reeking streets of Santos, is a gross injustice.

—Telegrams from Heclio Luz on the 2nd stated that the despotic governor had established his office at the *capitania* of the port, and intimated that he could find no other place in which to abide. Heclio announced that he was himself established in the governor's palace, where he proposed to remain, in obedience to the will of the people. And then he inquires pathetically if the federal government will once more interfere to overthrow the interference of S. Catharina and crush republican aspirations. Later the same day (11.30 p.m.) from Heclio (our telegraphist): "Col. Serra Martins has just sent to intimate me to leave the government where I was placed by order of the people and for the proper consolidation of the republic. Once more the autonomy and will of the state are sacrificed by federal intervention. Poor republic! Heclio Luz, provisional governor.—Poor Heclio!"

COFFEE NOTES

—The government of Costa Rica has repeated the export duty on coffee which was established by decree of May 29th, 1890, and December 29th, 1892, to aid in the building of the national theatre at San José. In lieu of that duty an increase of one cent per kilogramme has been ordered to be made in the wharfage dues incurred by all foreign merchandise imported in Costa Rica. This arrangement will take effect July 1st, 1893. The increase in wharfage dues is to be used for the same purpose—that is, the completion of the theatre.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A project has been presented to the public works commission of the Chamber for a narrow gauge railway to connect the valleys of the S. Francisco and Tocantins.

—A project was presented to the public works commission of the Chamber on the 5th conceding a privilege to Engineer Cincatti de Sá for a railway from Pesqueira, Pernambuco, to Santa Maria Aracangy, Gyzax. The grantee is the chief of the government railway fiscalization bureau.

—We note that the *Journal do Commercio* and others are opposing the bill for a new railway from this city to Entre Rios because it will prejudice the traffic on the Central line. We do not know what personal objections there may be to this scheme, but the objection on account of the Central interests is a very grave mistake. The government line has long since failed to meet traffic requirements to the interior, and is so badly and expensively managed that it deserves no further protection. As the people must pay the costs in the end, their interests demand cheaper transportation, and this should be granted even if the Central line does suffer for it.

HOSPITAL NOTES

—We are advised that Messrs. Craschley & Co. have generously offered to make a number of contribution boxes for the Hospital, which are to be placed in convenient places for the reception of small contributions. It should be remembered that these gifts go to the "relief fund" for the treatment of poor people.

—The London committee charged with the selection of names for the Sisters of the Hospital reports that the names of two highly recommended applicants were under consideration and that a decision would probably be reached in a short time. It is expected that the new Matron will arrive here some time in September, and that she will bring two or three additional nurses with her.

HOSPITAL CHANGES.

The adjourned regular meeting of subscribers to the Strangers' Hospital was held on the 4th inst., at the office of Messrs. Phillips Bros. & Co., and resulted in the adoption of the amendments proposed by Mr. A. J. Lamoureux, relative to an extension of the privileges of the Hospital and to some minor points in its administration.

In accordance with these amendments the restrictions in favor of subscribers are modified to cover only the emergencies arising in epidemic seasons, the admission of outside patients at other times being left to the discretion of the Resident Physician and executive officers. All questions relative to the admission of patients are also solved by a declaration that "no distinctions of class or occupation will be permitted." The only restrictions imposed are those made necessary by the present limited accommodations of the Hospital, the reservations in favor of subscribers and the fees which the association is obliged to charge for the treatment of patients. Another amendment adopted was to the effect that the minimum amount rendered for fatal cases of contagious disease will be for ten days' treatment.

The more important amendments, however, relate to the admission of firms of other nationalities as subscribers, and also the admission of steamship companies for the benefit of their officers and passengers, and industrial companies of other nationalities for the benefit of their American and English employees. Special conditions are attached to such admissions. It must be observed that the accommodations of the Hospital are yet too limited to permit a very general extension of its facilities to the general public, but it is the desire of the directors to bring them within the reach of as many as possible. With the completion of the nurses' chalet a few weeks hence, the Hospital will have a maximum capacity for about 50 beds.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Brazilian corvette *Bahia* has arrived at Montevideo.

—The Brazilian cruiser *Tiradentes* arrived at Montevideo on the 2nd.

—The reconstructed guns of the *Riachuelo* have been received from England.

—We are soon to have Portuguese corvette in port commanded by a "conselheiro."

—The prefect of the city has issued a decree reorganizing the municipal departments of the city.

—Law No. 149, of the 20th ult., provides for the establishment of custom-houses at S. Paulo and Juiz de Fora.

—During the past week the report of the resignation of the minister of marine has been several times repeated and contradicted.

—Cholera has apparently secured a good foothold in Naples. Would it not be advisable to restrain the immigration agent for a season?

—The embalmed remains of the late Gen. José Simões, who died at New York, are expected to arrive here to-day on the French packet *Congo*.

—The new gas company was fined 3,000\$ last week. It is a disgrace that the firm should be permitted to satisfy a private quarrel in this manner.

—From the 1st to the 15th ult. there were registered in this city 104 marriages, 640 births and 552 deaths. Of the latter 33 were caused by yellow fever.

—It is stated that the greater part of the vessels of the navy are unfit for service and that the government, not having confidence in the naval officers, purposely keeps them in this condition.

—One of Pedro Americo's pictures was stolen last Friday from the *Glace Elegante*, a picture gallery on Rua do Ouvidor, where it was on exhibition. The thief was evidently crazy!

—There were two attempts at assassination in Saturday last in this city. One of them was another case where a jealous lover tried to kill his mistress, and in this instance he nearly succeeded.

—The *Journal* hears that the engineer Alexander Haag, who disappeared so mysteriously a short time ago, had 124,000\$ in his possession for the purchase of armament for one of the northern states.

—It is said that a detachment of the 2nd artillery will be sent to Santos to garrison the little old fort at the river entrance. The Wandenbark's escape seems to have aroused considerable activity among the ruins.

—As long as no one shoots, Brazilian revolutions are quite harmless, for Congress is prepared to grant an amnesty for every attempt. In the case of Santa Catharina, the amnesty bill was introduced before the revolution was ended.

—There was an exciting game of base-ball at the cricket grounds on Sunday last between the players of Carson's and the tart-railers of Cavilho's. The pie-eaters took the tarts, of course, but how many of them we can not say.

—President Floriano Peixoto has signed the bills granting a pension to the sister of Capt. Cantalejo, who perished on the monitor *Soliman*, and increasing to 300\$ per month the pension of Visconde Vilela da Silva and her daughter.

—A chenching rain-storm reached this city on the morning of the 2nd inst. and lasted until the 4th. Although it rendered our dirty streets almost impassable, it has done much good in the vicinity where the long drought had begun to be keenly felt.

—It is stated that the change of President Floriano Peixoto's policy in Santa Catharina was due to the demand of Minister Felisbão Freire, who, it is asserted, threatened to resign his portfolio if vice-governor Elysen Guilherme were not reinstated.

—Law No. 153, of the 3rd inst., regulates the division of the states into electoral districts. According to this division, Pará has 2 districts; Maranhão, 2; Ceará, 3; Pernambuco, 5; Alagoas, 2; Bahia, 7; Rio de Janeiro, 5; Minas Geraes, 12; S. Paulo, 7; Rio Grande do Sul, 5; Federal District, 3.

—The news of the capture of General Silva Tavares seems to have been followed at once by the news (not published) of the escape of the revolutionary chief. The government doesn't want two elephants on its back at once, if one of them is a "straw elephant," as Deodoro called him.

August 5th, 1893.

BANKS.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Both; Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

New York:

Hamel * calling at Victoria 12th Aug.
Bellova 19th "
Strabo 26th "
Wordsworth 3rd Sept.* Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.
Calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.

New Orleans.

Queensland 25/31 Aug.
Valparaiso, Callao and other Ports.Bellauna 8th Aug.
Intended sailings from Santos for
New York:Rosse 6th Aug.
Bellova 14th "
Calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information apply in Santos to

Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio

for cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 14 de Março

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Firm—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

55, Rua 15 de Março

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 8	Thames	Sussexport, Antwerp calling Bahia, Alcan, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo
11	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
once per week.Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.For freight, passages and other information apply in
Rua do S. Pedro No. 1, Solarão.

G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent.

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Galicia Aug 14th
Britannia 21stThese popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and rates.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 7, Praça das Marilhas.

NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING CO., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka Aug 26th
Ruapahu Sept. 2ndThese steamers are first-class in every respect and are
equipped for quick & steady passages and superior ac-
commodations. Call at DEWITT'S and PLYMOUTH; pas-
sengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 7, Praça das Marilhas.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by
Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Coptic August 18th

Ionian Sept. 8th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at DEWITT'S
and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 7, Praça das Marilhas.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen — United States
" — Brazil
" — River Plate
" — China, Japan
" — AustraliaDepartures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th
and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines

accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen, 500 Marks, 140/000
" — Vigo, 500 " 130/000
" — Brazil, 500 " 120/000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alameda, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS
HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS
GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS
HOLLER LINE OF STEAMERSRio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113
Rio das Neves, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " 905
Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 39, " " 253
Buenos Aires, Calle Benjañan No. 156, " " 54
Cable Address:—SAMSON.THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES
DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay
Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the
United States.This paper is absolutely independent and is the only
acknowledged representative organ of English interests in
the Republic.Its recent articles on financial topics have secured general
attention on account of their accuracy and impartiality.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements and subscriptions received by post.
For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER,
Calle Treinta y Tres 61.—Montevideo.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 15, Travessa do Ovilhoir, 1st floor.
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

of every kind and description at

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

V. A. WENCESLAU
GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
bottled, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines;

G. PRELLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Importers of Bordeaux Wines;

E. RENY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co.
LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld., London

Idem

Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Gory's Methy"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 25 and 26.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.
Telephone No 153. P. O. Box. No. 167.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Villányi,

Hungarian Claret,
Château Palugyay.

TOKAY WINE

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and
climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical
authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

28, General Camara,

Rio de Janeiro.

30 Brazilian Postage Stamps.
For sale a complete collection of Brazilian
Postage Stamps, also all old and modern
stamps separately, at the *Arquivo* (Arquivo
Silva & Co., 44, Rua dos Ourives).

TO LET.

A comfortably furnished apartment in Rua Senaia Ver-
guero 28, Botafogo. Tram cars at the door.

NOTICE.

The sale of a new book entitled "GREAT CONTRA-
VERS" is being represented by the undersigned in Rio de
It presents a graphic account of the conflicts of good and
evil for 18 centuries from the destruction of Jerusalem, ex-
actly as they have a bearing on passing events of the
present. It will be found of interest to old and young.
E. W. SKYDER.

Situation Wanted.

A young English lady seeks a situation as lady's com-
panion, or governess to one or two young children.
Address: F. S. C., Rua Onze de Agosto 4, Campinas, 41.

TO LET.

Nicely furnished room in a house situated in a very healthy
place, splendid garden, bath, gas, &c.
Agnes Ferreira, Rua Indiana No. 15.SOCIÉTÉ AN. V.
TRAVAUX ET
ENTREPRISES
AU BRÉSIL

Empreza Estivadora

79 RUA 1.º DE MARÇO 79
RIO DE JANEIROSTOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS
Quickest dispatch given to Steamers
and sailing vessels.

NECTANDRA AMARA

Marvelous discovery in the Brazilian Vegetation

The application of a medicinal substance s-day by itself,
presents before the modern therapeutics all the advantages
which can be expected with relation to the sick as well as to
its own quality as a medicinal agent; and the once famous
polypharmacy has finally been substituted by the application
of simple remedies.The advantage of it is doubtless to the sick, because
given solely, it knows easily what to refer to, either to the
improvements or to new symptoms, which perhaps may ap-
pear.The whole is difficultly, however, to find out the agent
which will fill in a complete and perfect way the conditions
prescribed; the more one, therefore, simplify the therapeutics,
the more possibilities are there, have of a good success.We have all reasons to refer the aforesaid to the present
case, because the question is of a simple remedy, that is, one
which contains only the nature of which is composed
NECTANDRA AMARA.The following analysis was expressly made by my colleague
and friend Dr. Gustavo Fockel for the International Phar-
macy: he was assisted in this work by his worthy father the
physician of the pharmaceutical class of Brazil:"NECTANDRA AMARA" is used safely and with efficacy in
cases of chronic dyspepsia, diarrhoea and dysentery, be it
acute or chronic, leucorrhoea, etc., etc.; and furthermore all
preparations of the Chemical Agents Leivas are recommended
by different well-known physicians, so that there can not be
any doubts about their effects." (From the *Forquand's*
Journal of Dr. Pires de Almeida, an eminent Brazilian
physician.)

Sea Sickness.

Every traveller should be provided in his sea voyages with a
bottle of NECTANDRA AMARA, to use against
the terrible sufferings of this disease, as soon as it appears.
A teaspoonful (5 grammes) of this mixture, in a tablespoonful
(20 grammes) of pure water, taken every two hours, will
promptly and with efficacy relieve him against this evil and it
is well to know that he who is provided with NECTANDRA
possesses a powerful remedy to cure any kind of stomach
diseases or diarrhoeas.The mixture of NECTANDRA AMARA of Amaro Leivas is
sold at all chemists shops in Brazil.The depot of the manufacturer is in Rio de Janeiro at
No. 72 Rua de S. Pedro.

NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS.

For all diseases of the stomach and disorders of the bowels
there is no more powerful medicine than these health-giving
pills which for \$250 per box, or 12500 for 6 boxes, and
20800 for 12 boxes, go speedily in a registered packet by
post to help the sick in any part of Brazil, or abroad, from
whenever they may be ordered. Address: Jeapio, Banca
de Miranda, rua de S. Pedro No. 72, Rio de Janeiro.

ST. JACOBS OIL

W. R. CASSELLS & Co., Agents for Brazil.

THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cent
bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHAMBERLAIN & CO. BALTIMORE, U.S.A.STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,
110, Rua da Passagem.

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-residents will be admitted on presentation of an
Order of Admission signed by any surgeon. The payment
of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee
for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be
required.Applicants for admission should present themselves between
10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see one of the visit-
ing physicians (Dr. Rocha Faria, Unadon, or Stewart)
before going there, in order to secure prompt medical at-
tendance.Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-
tions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever
wards, and whether in a general ward or private room.Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.
The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are:
DR. ROCHA FARIA, No. 4 Rua 15 de Março
DR. BANDEIRA, No. 55 Rua dos Ourives
DR. STEWART, At the Hospital and No. 19, 10 de Março.
The visiting hours are, for the present, 10 to 12 in the after-
noon and 3 to 5 in the evening.

TYP. ALDINA, 79 Sete de Setembro.